

Fair tonight and Tuesday;  
colder tonight, continued  
cold Tuesday.

# The Washington Times.

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## WARMER WEATHER FOR TOMORROW PREDICTED

Will Get Colder in the Mean-  
time, However.

The Weather Bureau forecasts colder weather for tonight and tomorrow morning. The temperature may go down as far as 10 degrees above zero. Tomorrow morning, however, it will begin to moderate and will continue to get warmer until Wednesday morning. The cold wave is now on its way from the Northwest and will arrive late this evening. The rain and snow yesterday were general throughout the Eastern States, and it was a very disagreeable day everywhere in the United States, except in the extreme West and South. In Washington, the weather was about as unpleasant as has been experienced this winter. Early in the morning, it snowed, and later in the forenoon the snow turned to rain. The streets were made almost impassable as a result, and all day today locomotion for pedestrians and horses has been both difficult and dangerous.

The rain continued throughout the remainder of the day. Late in the evening it ceased and the temperature turned much colder. In the night, ice formed on the paved streets and pavements, and early pedestrians today were compelled to take to the middle of the streets. Many horses fell in the early hours of the day but by noon the ice melted and the weather moderated.

## SEVERE COLD AND STORM

### THROUGHOUT NEW YORK STATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A heavy snow-fall, followed by zero weather, is reported from Saratoga, all of the Adirondack country, Hoosick Falls, Bath, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Cooperstown, Malone, and the entire upper part of the State.

In most of the cities street railway traffic was interfered with, but the trunk lines were making fairly good time up to midnight. At some points, notably at Saratoga, the storm has the proportions of a blizzard, and it is expected that the railroads will be greatly hampered today.

A report from Burlington says that a heavy storm is raging all over Vermont, blocking country roads and delaying local and railroad traffic.

## BURNING CORN FOR FUEL

### IN ABSENCE OF COAL OR WOOD

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—Corn worth 35 cents per bushel is feeding the flames to keep the people of Adams county from freezing. All coal and wood has been used and there is nothing but corn left to burn.

The thermometer here dropped to zero last night. The street car company was only an hour ahead of its coal supply at one time yesterday. Other large consumers are feeling the same situation.

In case the weather follows the predictions there will be great suffering throughout Nebraska.

William D. Beckett, a prominent lawyer, was found on the roadside, five miles west of this city, yesterday, frozen to death. He had been ill for several days, and he is believed to have wandered into the country and to have fallen exhausted. He was found by a dairyman.

## NO COAL AND SIX BELOW

### ZERO AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—The local coal situation is desperate. Several factories have closed, and intense suffering among poor people follows the shortage. Railroad officials declare they are doing their best to get the fuel here.

The temperature dropped to 6 degrees below zero this morning.

## WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The severe storm of rain, snow, and sleet has been followed by the most severe and widespread cold wave of the season. The line of zero temperature this morning extends from southern Nebraska westward to Cincinnati, and thence northeastward to the eastern end of Lake Erie.

Fair weather will continue tonight and Tuesday in all districts, except the lower lake region, where snow is indicated.

It will be colder tonight in Atlantic Coast districts from Florida to eastern New York. The cold weather will continue in all portions of the Washington forecast district tonight and Tuesday, and in the eastern sections Wednesday. The temperature will rise in the Southwest Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. The winds along the middle Atlantic Coast will be brisk to high northwesterly.

Cold wave warnings were ordered Sunday morning for the middle and south Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have brisk northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.  
Temperature at 9 a. m. .... 19  
Temperature at 12 m. .... 12.43 p. m.  
Temperature at 1 p. m. .... 20

THE SUN.  
Sun sets today ..... 5:00 p. m.  
Sun rises tomorrow ..... 7:18 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today ..... 6:50 p. m.  
Low tide today ..... 12:43 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow ..... 7:21 a. m.  
Low tide tomorrow ..... 1:29 a. m.

## COMMITTEE ASKS INCREASE OF POWER

Senator Stewart Introduces  
Bill Authorizing That Body  
to Summon Witnesses  
From Throughout the  
Country.

Seriousness of Situation Be-  
comes Daily More Appar-  
ent, and Drastic Measures  
Have Been Determined  
Upon.

Committee Members Busily  
Engaged in Securing Coal  
Receipts From Residents.  
Machen and Lounsbery to  
Testify.

That Senator Stewart and the members of his subcommittee on the District of Columbia, that have been conducting the investigation into the coal situation, mean business and are prepared to leave no stone unturned to insure the affording of relief not only to the city of Washington, but to the country at large, was made apparent today when a resolution was introduced in the Senate expanding the powers of the committee.

This increased authority will permit of the summoning of witnesses from all over the country, and the administering of oaths.

"We propose to put the clamps to them," was Senator Stewart's forceful way of expressing the purposes of the committee.

It did not require the challenging of some of the witnesses by their fellow local dealers to convince the members of the committee that those who were before them were not dealing frankly with them.

Condition Serious.

Senator Stewart is convinced by the seriousness of the situation as developed by those who have honestly endeavored to assist the committee in remedying the existing evils, that drastic measures will be necessary to afford the much-needed relief. That he is prepared to go to any extreme to secure that relief is made apparent by the reading of the resolution introduced today.

The plan is first to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the conditions now existing and then to recommend such legislation as will afford relief.

What the recommendation of the committee will be, the members of the committee themselves have not decided.

That it will not only provide for an immediate improvement in the situation

## STEWART'S RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO SENATE

"Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be and the same is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer, from time to time, as may be necessary to report such hearings as may be had on the investigation and the price of coal in the District of Columbia, and have the same printed for the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

"Said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths."

but will guard against the repetition of the evil, every member of the committee does not hesitate to assert.

## Secure Receipts.

In the interval since the last meeting of the committee on Friday, the members have been engaged in securing receipts for coal from a number of residents of the city. It is the desire of the committee that all persons who may have been charged excessive prices for coal in the winter communicate with either Senator Stewart or the clerk of the committee, Charles Moore. If in the opinion of the members of the committee these receipts call for any explanation on the part of the local dealers they will not hesitate to place them under oath and demand such explanation.

Another purpose in asking for enlarged powers for the committee is to insure the attendance of the presidents and other high officials of the coal operating companies and the coal roads. It has already been found that satisfactory results cannot be obtained by correspondence, and it may be said positively that President George Baser, of the Reading; President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania; and President Loeve, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroads will be summoned before the committee in the near future. It is probable that President Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, will also be summoned.

## Committee Convenes.

When the committee convened in the room of the District Committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, several of the witnesses who had been summoned were absent, but they arrived shortly afterward, and no time was lost in pursuing the subject.

Interest centered in the testimony of two of the witnesses, August W. Machen, who is seeking the contract for the supplying of coal to the Postoffice Department for the remainder of the fiscal year, and James A. Lounsbery, local agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. That the session was not to be as free from friction as has been the case in the two previous hearings of the committee was evident from the start.

## CAVALRY TO PREVENT NEGRO DOMINATION

Major House Tenders Services of Self and Com-  
mand to Indianola.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 12.—The following letter has been received in the executive office.

"Panola, Ark., Jan. 10, 1903.  
Governor Jefferson Davis, Commanding Arkansas State Guard:  
"Subject to your order, I tender my services with 150 cavalry to the good people of Indianola, for their protection against negro domination. I am, Yours to Command,  
"M. C. HOUSE."

## COAL ROADS GAIN DELAY IN ANTI-TRUST CASE

Hearing on Hearst Petition on Jan-  
uary 26.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Attorney General Cullen today deferred until January 26 a hearing on the petition made to his department by William R. Hearst, of New York city, requesting the commencement of an action under the Donnelly anti-trust law against the coal-carrying railroads.

This was a renewal of a petition made to the attorney general in September last. Former Attorney General Davies had declined to act upon it in December, on the ground that the proceeding would interfere with the hearing before the commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

Counsel for the petitioner asked the attorney general today to proceed with the inquiry at once, on the ground that the alleged combine is the cause of the suffering prevailing in the coal cities through the scarcity of fuel.

Attorney General Cullen said today that the attorneys of a number of the coal roads alleging that they were lawfully engaged in the hearing before the President's commission, and would delay to afford them opportunity to compare their answers.

Clarence M. Hough, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, pressed his answer denying the allegation. He said the petition as far as they are concerned is a company.

## OWNER SHOT IN MISTAKE FOR HENROOST THIEF

Wealthy Man the Victim of Attempt to  
Catch Marauder.

DENVILLE, N. J., Jan. 12.—Archibald Sheldon, sixty-five years old, a wealthy resident of this town, has had his henroost plundered several times recently. His grandson, William Sheldon, with James Jarvis, a seventeen-year-old farm hand of the Hamper family, whose henroosts have also been plundered, agreed to keep watch on alternate nights.

Saturday night a man came along about 12:30 o'clock and attempted to enter the hen yards. Jarvis fired a shotgun, but his aim was poor and the thief escaped, although it is believed he was wounded.

Mr. Sheldon, hearing the report of a gun, hurried from the house clad only in night clothes. The boys mistook him for the thief, and Jarvis, who still had the gun, raised it and fired. They were so close to the supposed thief lay prone and horrified to find Mr. Sheldon a victim of their mistake.

The wounded man regained consciousness a few minutes later and said he was not to blame. He is not expected to recover.

## ARCOLA COAL RAIDERS ADMIT THEIR WORK AND DEFY PROSECUTION

Trouble Makers Will Be Run  
Out of Town.

## LIVES OF CITIZENS AT STAKE

Mayor Will Take No Action—Agent  
Thinks Company Will Do  
Nothing.

ARCOLA, Ill., Jan. 12.—All homes in Arcola were warm yesterday for the first time in weeks. Saturday night the mercury went to 2 degrees below zero, and a heavy snow, seven inches in depth, fell, but there is no suffering, for all are warmed by the coal confiscated in Saturday's raid on an Illinois Central coal train.

The city had been out of coal for weeks. The dealers could procure none from the mines. The supervisor was unable to get fuel for the dependent poor. The wealthy were unable to buy it at any price. But today the confiscated coal is going up in smoke from hundreds of chimneys, and the hearts as well as the bodies of all are warm.

Everyone looks upon the breaking down of the Illinois Central engine as providential, and those who Saturday formed a mob of determined men yesterday went to church and joined in singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

There seems to be little concern here on what action the Illinois Central officials will take. It is the prevailing opinion, however, that they will make no attempt to bring indictments.

S. R. Lentz, local Illinois Central agent, said: "I have heard nothing from headquarters today, but I think the company will be reasonable and not take the case into court."

## Mayor Explains Need.

Mayor Monahan said: "The city will take no action in the case. The people had to have coal or freeze to death, and, of course, we naturally prefer seeing them get the coal."

Thomas Lyons, president of the State Bank and Arcola's wealthiest citizen, heartily approves of the course adopted. He was one of the leaders in the raid. In an interview he said: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature. I believe any community in need as Arcola was would be justified in a similar raid. It was a godsend. If anyone seeks to make trouble over the theft that person will be run out of Arcola."

Col. J. R. Boggs, president of the First National Bank, who acted as grand marshal of the day, contracted a severe cold and is ill.

The raid on the train was an astounding act proceeding. Fate, in the guise of a broken engine, brought the opportunity. Seizing the chance, the foremost citizens of the town presented themselves before the train crew and carried on a colloquy something after this order:

"We are a committee representing the people of Arcola. We need coal and we want to buy this."

"We have no authority to sell you the coal," responded the spokesman of the crew.

"Will you then ask the officials of the railroad company in Chicago by wire if we can buy the coal on this train?"

"Certainly," said the trainman, appreciating that there was a ring of determination in the questions of the committee.

In due time the answer came from Chicago that the company refused to sell the coal, and that it must be taken through to its destination as soon as possible.

## Trainmen Yield.

"Then we shall proceed to take your coal," declared the committee. "We are law-abiding, but the law of humanity in this case rises above the statutes."

"You will take the coal at your own risk," said the train leader. "We assume all responsibility for that action," replied the committee. "You will make forcible resistance at your peril. The train shall not be moved until the citizens of Arcola are supplied."

Immediately after the arrival of the train and before the committee had a chance to make its overtures a frenzied mob of sufferers was filling baskets and wagons, without any thought of paying for what they took. It was at this juncture that the committee of business men came to the front and guaranteed payment for every pound confiscated.

Organized seizure was then resorted to. A weaver was selected and word was sent throughout the town that coal could be had for the asking. More teams rushed to the cars and the committee of citizens helped to fill the wagons, the weaver keeping an account of the amount each person obtained, together with his name.

By 10 o'clock 500 teams were hauling away the confiscated coal as fast as they could. The work was kept up all day and the fuel famine was broken.

The ministers who participated in the raid are the Rev. Edward Baeth, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William F. Prout, pastor of the Free Methodist Church.

After the engine which should have pulled the train into town had left the two ministers were in the crowd that helped push the cars down by the station, where they could be unloaded.

## See Page 10.

Cut of Cheap houses for sale by Stone & Fair-  
fax.—Adv.

## POSTOFFICE OFFICIALS AWAIT KNOX OPINION

Executive Orders Have No Terrors  
For Free Delivery Superintendent

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, whether serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way, save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, UNDER PENALTY OF DISMISSAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE."  
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

White House, January 31, 1902.

## LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF TRUST LEGISLATION

Extra Session of Congress Probable to Carry Out  
the President's Demand.

The more carefully the situation in Congress is canvassed the more firm becomes the conviction that, despite the determination of the President, there is little likelihood of anti-trust legislation before the adjournment next March. This failure to carry out the wishes of the President will not rest with the House.

Among the members of that body there is a disposition to harmonize differences, subordinate personal and individual opinions, and get together upon an anti-trust bill which can be rushed through the House with all possible and practicable haste. There are many among the House Republicans, and some of them are counted as the House leaders, who do not personally approve of any anti-trust legislation at this session, and who do not indorse either the publicity plan of Mr. Littlefield or the bills drawn by the Attorney General, but their views upon the subject will not be allowed to interpose as obstacles to the passage of whatever measure the Judiciary Committee may agree upon. Perhaps they feel assured that the bill will die in the Senate, as there are at present strong reasons for believing it will.

There are so many matters pending in the Senate as to almost produce legislative confusion in that most sedate and dignified of parliamentary bodies. The first obstacle in the way of any legislation is the omnibus Statehood bill. That has the right of consideration every day after 2 o'clock until finally disposed of, and as Senator Quay controls the situation, he is not likely to allow the measure to be sidetracked without a vote. Nearly half the members of the Senate expect to talk upon the bill, and if each member is heard the end of the session will be reached before action is taken upon the matter of Statehood.

Senator Nelson has spoken for four

days, and still has not reached the conclusion of his argument. The matter is becoming tedious, and members disappear from the chamber as soon as the bill is taken up as unfinished business. Senator Beveridge will make an exhaustive argument, and fifteen other Senators have signified their intention of speaking against the measure. It is not unlikely the friends of the bill will content themselves by saying little in order that a vote may be had.

Then there is the matter of the ratification of the Cuban treaty which must be done before January 31, and there remains but seventeen more legislative days before that time. Its consideration will require time.

Before February 1 the general appropriation bills will come over from the House and it is absolutely essential that these be passed in order to avoid an extra session. Then there is the militia bill and the general staff bill, the former passed by the House at the last session and the latter only last week, and the friends of each are demanding that these measures be acted upon. The militia bill now occupies attention during the morning hour and is laid aside at 2 o'clock for the Statehood bill.

There are other minor matters which will require the time so precious as the life of the Fifty-eighth Congress draws to a close, and each day's delay makes it more and more impossible to pass an anti-trust bill, and more and more probable that the President will convene an extra session of Congress after March 4, in case there is no legislation upon this subject enacted by the present Congress.

There is no indication that the President has in any way lessened his determination to have anti-trust legislation, and if his wishes are not complied with, the fault, if such it be, will rest with the Senate rather than with the House.

## PROF. PARKER CAME HOME ACCORDING TO CUSTOM

Shortage in Coal Bin Not  
Cause of Visit.

Mrs. E. W. Parker, the wife of Prof. E. W. Parker, of the Geological Survey, a member of the coal commission appointed by the President, was not a little surprised and chagrined this morning when she learned that the message sent her husband at Philadelphia calling him home on account of a shortage of coal had caused so much comment throughout the country.

Commissioner Parker was in Philadelphia attending the meeting of the commission when he received a dispatch from Mrs. Parker telling him she could not secure coal for their recently leased home on Washington Heights. He left the commission and came home, though not because of the message. It is his custom to spend Sundays with his family, and it was his intention to come home before the message was received.

Speaking of the message to a representative of The Times this morning, Mrs. Parker said:

"I did not call my husband home on account of suffering from a lack of coal. We have been living at the Dewey for some months, but intend to occupy a modest home on Washington Heights. I went to see our old coal dealers about furnishing us coal, and they would promise us but one ton of range coal and a similar amount of furnace coal. I wired my husband to that effect, and he came home Saturday night to spend Sunday with the family. It was not a case of suffering, for that would be untrue."

"We will remain at the hotel until we are assured a sufficient amount of coal is forthcoming. Because Mr. Parker is a member of the coal commission does not place us above the people who go into the open market. He will be compelled to do as others do. I am surprised that the newspapers should view the incident in the manner they have."

Commissioner Parker left Washington for Philadelphia last night, and while here declined to be interviewed in the matter, except to make a general denial of the incident. His family have lived at the Dewey for several months past and will not leave their present quarters until they are assured sufficient coal is in sight.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO  
TAKE HAND AT ALBANY

## Defection of State Senators in New York.

President Roosevelt has taken no part in the political situation at Albany, growing out of the defection of State Senators Brackett and Brown from the organization. It can be stated on authority that the President has not been asked to take a hand, has not volunteered to do so, and would not do so under any circumstances.

The general proposition is laid down that the President will take no part in State politics anywhere. An apparent exception to this rule was in the Utah case, where the election of a Mormon apostle to the United States Senate is threatened. It was held in this case, however, that the matter was not strictly one of State interests, but one of national concern. No further action will be taken in the Utah situation, however, so far as the President is concerned.

Both sides of the fight in Colorado have repeatedly appealed to the President to say something which will straighten out the tangle at Denver and smooth the way for the election of a Senator. These appeals have had no effect, for the President has resolved to keep out of the controversy.

## ZIONIST CRUSADERS TO INVADE NEW YORK CITY

Dowie Asks 2,000 Chicagoans to Help  
Found Mission.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—John Alexander Dowie yesterday announced at the auditorium service that next October he is to open a mission in New York city, a project he has long considered. He wants 2,000 Chicago Zionists to go with him and assist in the work.

A college for students will also be erected. Arrangements have already been made with the railroads to carry the Zionists to New York and return for a single fare.

One condition, however, is imposed by Dowie—they must all start from Zion City, not from Chicago.

Should it Be Decided That  
the Machen Coal Contract  
Is Legal, the "Noble Game  
of Graft" Will Be Played  
to the Limit.

Free Delivery Superintend-  
ent and His "Ring" Be-  
come More Arrogant in  
Their Flagrant Disregard  
of Law and Precedent.

Action of Principals in Caus-  
ing Salaries to Be Raised  
Without Recommendation  
Savors of Insubordination.

That August W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery division of the Postoffice Department, and the fellow-members of the ring that has for years been dispensing millions of public money in such manner as to provoke repeated attacks upon them, and that has required the power of the greatest political forces in the country to prevent public investigation and resulting scandal, have not hesitated to disregard law and executive orders becomes more apparent each day. That they consider themselves a law unto themselves seems obvious from an investigation of many of their acts within the last decade.

In that time they have repeatedly made it apparent that they considered themselves without the vale of the ordinary Government employee, and have disregarded the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and when, in their opinion, "the good of the service required it."

Flagrant Disregard of Law.

Mr. Machen's determination to obtain the contract for supplying coal to the department when he shall have completed the delivery of the 500 tons which were contracted for without going through the customary and lawful form of inviting proposals therefor, is but an example of this disregard of law and precedent.

The opinion of Attorney General Knox as to the application of sections 411, 1781, 1782, and 1783 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to this case is awaited with the deepest interest not only by the public at large and the officials of the Postoffice Department, but by the Postmaster General as well. A number of other postoffice officials are interested for the reason that if the laws do not apply the positions which they now occupy there will bring them many times the income which they are now enjoying.

Only Await Opinion.

Several, who have refrained from participating in such transactions heretofore for the reason that they believed that it was contrary to law, are prepared to accept partnerships in various concerns doing business with the department, or aspiring to contracts with the Government, if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, it is lawful for them to do so. If such transactions are legitimate, they say, in refusing past opportunities they have been unjust to their families in having thrown away thousands of dollars that their connection with the department would have been worth to them.

There is hardly a prominent official of the department that does not directly or indirectly take some part from time to time in the awarding of contracts, and it would be but human for a reciprocal arrangement to help swell the income of each official, even though he was not directly identified with the committee, or officials, making the award. It would not even be necessary for him to solicit recognition for his firm, as the mere fact that he was interested in one of the competing firms would suffice. It would be but a matter of time when he would have the opportunity to reciprocate for the favor shown him by his brother officials.

Act of Insubordination.

Not content with these practices, however, August W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery division, and George W. Beavers, occupying a similar position in the division of salaries and allowances, have placed themselves, or have allowed themselves to be placed, in a position of insubordination in having secured the insertion in the current appropriation bill, without a recommendation for the same on the part of their immediate superiors in the department, of an item providing an increase in their salaries from \$3,500 to \$4,000 each.

There is no record of such a recommendation ever having been made through the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, their immediate superior, or of it having been brought to the attention of the Postmaster General himself.

If, in the goodness of their hearts, the members of the Appropriations Committee have, without the suspicion of a suggestion from those who will be affected, inserted this increase of their own free will, The Times will gladly make amends for an erroneous report and place each gentleman concerned in a correct light before the public.

(Continued on Second Page.)